

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Glorifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream.

Blue-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious guidon of the day; a shield through the night!

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fifeers shrilly pipe!
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned." Abraham Lincoln.

OBJECTORS SENT TO PRISON

War Department Has No Sympathy For the Men Who Will Not Fight.

Washington.—In approving sentences ranging from 18 months to 20 years imprisonment imposed by court-martial upon 2 privates who refused military service at Camp Upton, New York and Gordon, Ga., Secretary Baker made it plain that the War Department does not consider these men as coming within the class of conscientious objectors. The men refused service solely because they were asked to fight against Germany and Austria, in which countries most of them claimed to have relatives. Since they are not regarded as conscientious objectors they will not have a right of a review of their cases by the special board appointed to hear appeals of such objectors.

Slaver of Rival Given Nineteen Years.

Waukesha, Wis.—The final episode in the trial of Grace Lusk, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary Newman Roberts, wife of the former Wisconsin State Veterinarian, was enacted when Judge Martin Lueck sentenced the former schoolmistress to 19 years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Wisconsin State Penitentiary at Waupun.

Fewer Strikes Reported.

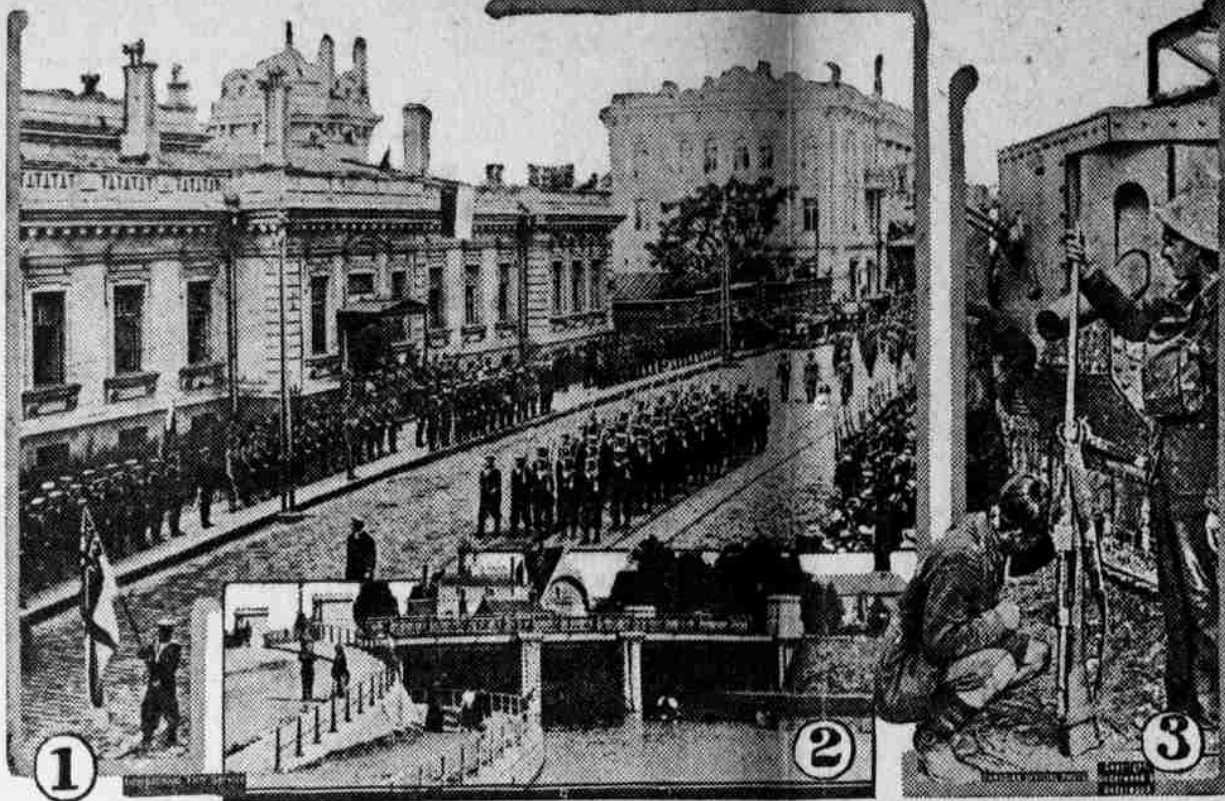
Washington.—Fewer workmen were idle because of strikes than during any other week this year. In making this announcement, the Department of Labor said its conciliation division was called upon to assist in composing 13 labor disputes during the week.

Useful Work for Cripples.

The war department announces that it is against its policy to accept the offer of many well intentioned individuals to take crippled soldiers into their service as watchmen, messengers and in positions of similar character. "From the time a wounded soldier is taken to the field hospital," it is stated, "he is encouraged to understand that the seriousness of his wounds will not render him worthless for useful work. The work of instructing him both physically and mentally is carried on simultaneously."

Honor American Lads.

Paris.—American wounded arriving here met with the same cheering reception as accorded the first arrivals early in the Marne battle. As the slightly wounded passed from the station into waiting Red Cross cars and ambulances shop girls flung down bouquets on nearby flower stands and hurriedly rushed over and thrust bouquets on them. The Parisienne likes nothing better than to be seen with a wounded soldier. Decorations for bravery appeal to her, but can not compare to her estimation with the privilege of walking with a soldier lad who has been wounded.



1—First photograph received showing American troops in Vladivostok; they are following a band of British marines. 2—The bridge near St. Quentin, a hotly contested point. 3—Members of a tank crew examining a captured anti-tank rifle, one of the latest devices of the Hun.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

American First Army Makes Attack on Both Sides of St. Mihiel Salient.

HUN ARMY MAY BE TRAPPED

Many Towns and Prisoners Taken—Foch May Be Aiming at Metz—Germans in Picardy Trying to Halt Retreat Approximately on Hindenburg Line.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The American First Army, General Pershing commanding, started the first great wholly American offensive Thursday, attacking on both sides of the St. Mihiel salient southeast of Verdun. The French assisted by attacking on the point of the salient, but the operation was planned by the American staff and executed by American troops.

After a terrific artillery preparation which for four hours smothered the entire region within the German lines with shells, the Yanks went over the top exactly at five o'clock, following a rolling barrage timed for an advance of 100 meters every 40 minutes. Great numbers of tanks supported them and cleared the way by crushing numerous concrete machine gun shelters and breaking down the elaborate wire defenses. American aviators in flocks quickly drove away the few Hun airmen in sight and thereafter deluged the enemy supply centers, munition dumps and hangars with bombs, while the observation planes directed the work of the artillery. Everything moved like clockwork and the troops speedily gained their objectives and went on to the next ones. Village after village was taken and by Friday the cavalry had advanced far into the center of the salient and occupied strong positions. At the time of writing the drive was progressing steadily and the Germans were in danger of finding their retreat from the big wedge entirely cut off. Hundreds of prisoners were taken. The St. Mihiel salient had been held by the Huns ever since 1914 and was very strongly fortified. Its base is toward the German stronghold of Metz and it may be that the drive is directed against that city. However, Marshal Foch's strategy had not been revealed when this was written.

Having given up all the ground they won in their great spring drive, and finding themselves back on the old Hindenburg line, and in some places well behind it, the Germans decided to stop their retreat for a while. Marshal Foch did not fully assent to this decision, but powerful concentrations of Hun artillery and reserves in strong positions, coupled with torrential rains throughout Picardy, brought the allied offensive almost to a temporary standstill. Not that the fighting by any means ceased, for the French and British kept pressing forward, though more slowly, and the Germans delivered desperate counter-attacks, which in almost every instance resulted only in severe losses for them.

It is the opinion of expert observers that the halt of the Huns approximately on the Hindenburg line will be only temporary. Indeed, it is believed they cannot stay there long if they would. For many weeks they have been hastily building new lines of defense farther east, and Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris says they are now constructing a supreme line from Antwerp to Metz and are putting the Antwerp forts in defensive condition. Their present line depends on Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon, and farther to the southeast, on the Chemin des Dames. Douai already was being evacuated last week and the air-drome moles east of it were being dismantled. The British, fighting fiercely and repulsing heavy counter-attacks, were advancing steadily through Havincourt, Pozieres and Gouzeaucourt and forced a crossing of the Canal du Nord, thus taking the main defense of Cambrai on the southwest. St. Quentin was the goal of a race between the British and the French, the former winning Vermand, Attilly and Vendelles and closing in on the important city from the northwest, while the French southwest of the objective crossed the Croizat canal and took a number of villages. A little farther south the French forces captured Travecy on the Oise, just north of La Fere, and from its heights were able to dominate the latter town, which was reported to have been burned by the Germans. This operation, together with the French advance eastward from Coucy-le-Chateau, threatened to flank on both sides the forest and massifs of St. Gobain, the chief defense of Laon. Withdrawal of the enemy from that forest, which is full of guns in strong defensive positions, might thus be compelled without direct attack, which would be expensive and difficult.

At the western end of the Chemin des Dames the Germans were fighting furiously in the region of Laffaux, where they were trying to regain possession of the dominating ridge which the French and Americans had taken from them. Many fresh troops were used in these attacks, but their efforts were all in vain.

Although the stupendous German retreat of the past eight weeks has been conducted skillfully and the enemy line has not been broken through, his armies maintaining contact with one another, it has been in every way a most expensive operation for the Huns. In addition to the loss of great numbers of guns and immense quantities of material, captured or destroyed, they have lost more than 300,000 men, the majority of whom, fortunately, were killed. The morale of the army is being gradually broken by relentless, continuous and successful blows delivered by the allies, the supply of fighting effectiveness is getting low, and the people at home are becoming daily more dissatisfied and restless. Captured orders reveal that the wounded men are put back in the ranks before they are cured, and prisoners released by Russia are not given time to recover their strength and health. Austria has reluctantly responded to the call for aid and in the quieter sectors Austrian divisions are placed between German divisions, or Austrian soldiers are used to fill out depleted German regiments. This is taken to mean that there will be no renewal of the Teutonic offensive in Italy this year, if ever.

A considerable advance made last week by the Belgians in the sector north of Ypres was significant, inasmuch as some military critics expect that Marshal Foch will strike there in force before long.

The war department announced that Americans have been landed at Archangel to take part with the other allied forces there in fighting the bolshevik and re-establishing order in northern Russia. These troops are from some of our northern states and many of them speak Russian. Hitherto the only Americans there were marines and sailors.

In Petrograd, Moscow and other cities of Russia proper the bolshevik government is struggling desperately against the ever-increasing counter-revolutionaries, slaughtering the latter mercilessly whenever they fall into their hands. Petrograd is reported to be given over to massacres and flames and to have been captured by revolting peasants; Yaroslavl and Volodga have been burned by the soviet troops, and Moscow is threatened with the same fate by Trotsky. Two attempts were made on the life of Doctor Helfferich, the new German ambassador to Moscow, but he fled back to Berlin.

The soviet rulers, persistent shouters for peace without annexations and indemnities, have just paid to Germany 250,000,000 rubles, the first installment of the indemnity exacted from the unhappy country by the Huns.

In Siberia the allies, with the Czech-Slovaks, Cossacks and loyal Russians, have been making satisfactory progress, but the Austro-German ex-prisoners and the bolsheviks are putting up so obstinate a resistance that Japan is contemplating sending a much stronger force in order to insure the safety of the expedition and its allies before the winter sets in. The Japanese government is convinced that the American government will

abandon its opposition to such a course.

The London Express says it has unquestionable information that the former empress of Russia and all her children have been murdered by bolsheviks. If this is true, the entire immediate family of Nicholas has now been exterminated. The dowager empress and her daughter and son-in-law were attacked by bolsheviks at Yalta, but were saved by men from the Black sea fleet after two weeks of fighting.

The progress of the Czech-Slovaks of Austria-Hungary toward the independence recognized by Great Britain and America is encouraging. The existence of the Czech-Slovak state was declared by all the Czech deputies in the Austrian parliament and has now been endorsed by all of the clergy of the Bohemian dioceses.

Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, who still is at odds with Berlin because he insists on an Austrian solution of the Polish problem, nevertheless was employed once more last week to start a Teutonic peace offensive. This, aimed directly at President Wilson, was a suggestion that the central powers and the entente get together for an exchange of views and to consider all the things which are keeping the belligerents apart. He intimated this might make further fighting unnecessary. Though President Wilson is not quoted in reply, Washington dispatches make it clear that he holds unwaveringly the position that the only tolerable peace will be, not negotiated, but dictated to the central powers by the allies, and that that is the kind of peace which the allies will achieve. In this, it is needless to say, he is backed up by the entire nation. No one in a position to predict presumes to believe that such a peace can be attained this year, but no one intends that any other kind of peace shall be accepted by America. We have gone into the war to the finish, and we propose that the finish shall be in accordance with our high aims for the future safety of civilization and freedom, no matter what the cost.

At a most opportune time came the registration day for all Americans between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and thirty-one and forty-five years. Gladly, with patriotic exaltation, some 13,000,000 youths and older men enrolled themselves for military duty, and from their number 3,000,000 more trained soldiers will soon be ready to move forward to the battle lines. Millions of others, not so fit in one way or another for actual fighting, will be listed for other work directly connected with the carrying on of the war. In a few weeks the relative standing of the 13,000,000 will have been determined. According to Provost Marshal General Crowder, the first to be selected for the cantonments and camps will be those between nineteen and twenty-one and between thirty-one and thirty-six.

The matter of granting deferment to registrants because of the work in which they are engaged is of utmost importance, and the aid of all employers in this has been enlisted. The government is especially desirous that no essential industries shall be disturbed by the draft, but enough men must be selected to maintain a steady flow of registrants to the training camps.

As had been foreseen, here and abroad, the Germans have begun an intensified U-boat campaign directed especially against the transports carrying American troops and supplies. Up to date this has resulted in the torpedoing of the Mount Vernon, formerly the Kronprinzessin Cecile, which was bringing home wounded and sick soldiers, and of the Persic, carrying 2,800 American troops to Europe. In the former case the casualties were confined to men in the engine rooms and the vessel put back to a French port under her own steam. All the men on the Persic were safely transferred to the conveying vessels, after which the steamship was beached on the English coast. The submarine which attacked it was destroyed by depth charges. In both instances the utmost bravery and coolness were exhibited by the crews and the soldiers aboard.

The British steamship Missanabie also was torpedoed while on her way to America for troops and supplies.

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by Wilbur D Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,
An echo that shall never grow the less,
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones
Who planned the structure in the former years,
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life
That this great nation-song should never cease,
Who blent the surging song of somber strife
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west
And in the mighty song their lips send forth
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.
And deeper than the very deepest chord
Are the foundations laid in days ago
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—
The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song
That quivers in the bosom of the sky
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die.
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,
The bugles shout in answer to the drum
And send a sense of strength to you and me
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



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Dyersburg.—The local board was called upon for 45 white selectmen to entrain for Camp Wadsworth Sept. 3, 61 negro selectmen for Camp Sherman, Sept. 1, eight limited service men for Camp Wheeler, Sept. 6; seven special service men to University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and two limited service men to Camp Greene. The local board registered 33 men Aug. 24.

Memphis.—The board of missions, with the presiding elders of the Methodist church, met in Memphis. The Rev. R. A. Clark, D.D., of Covington, was elected missionary secretary for the conference. Dr. Clark will greatly aid in raising the \$35,000,000 called for for mission and church extension in the centenary drive.